

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
**R. W. McCauley**, Attorney at Law, office over Debeauvoir's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.  
**D. F. KINOSHEL**, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.  
**WILLIAMSON & GARRETT**, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.  
**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public since second floor, Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in and out of the adjoining counties.

**BANKS.**  
**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres. Genl. C. Stowes Cashier.  
**GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK**, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip, etc. Will give strict attention in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

**COGAR MANUFACTURERS.**  
**PETER HALLER**, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.  
**PAUL BLUMENSCHN**, wholesaler and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory store room No. 56 West Main street.

**DRUGGISTS.**  
**W. H. McCall & Co.**, Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.  
**T. BALTZLY**, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

**DENTISTS.**  
**CHIDESTER**, Dentist, over Humbarger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

**FURNITURE.**  
**JOHN H. OGDEN**, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 28 West Main street.

**DRY GOODS.**  
**HUMBERGER & SON**, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

**PHYSICIANS:**  
**DR. L. HENRY NOLD**, Physician and Surgeon. No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O. Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.  
**H. C. ROYER, M.D.**, Surgeon. Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. 12 to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.  
**DR. W. H. KIRKLAND**, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.  
**F. E. SEAMAN, M.D.**, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Unbeaten's and Jewell's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

**H. B. GARRIGUES, M.D.**, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Herrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

**HARDWARE.**  
**S. A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

**MANUFACTURERS.**  
**H. B. SNYDER & CO.**, manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Range Mills and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.  
**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Power, Saw Mills, etc.  
**MASILLON HOLLING MILL, Joseph Conrad & Son**, proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

**MASILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY**, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

**GROCERIES.**  
**D. WATER & SON**, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Water's Block, Exchange street.

**ALBRIGHT & CO.**, Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc. No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

**HENRY A. OEBLER**, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

**REAL ESTATE.**  
**P. G. ALBRIGHT**, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

**JEWELERS.**  
**J. JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.  
**F. VON KANEL**, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

**Shot Guns**, Revolvers, Rifles, etc. Double Barrel Breach Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, \$10 to \$100. Single Breach Loading Shot Guns, \$10 to \$25. Every kind of Breach Loading and Remington Rifles, \$10 to \$100. Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, \$10 to \$25. Single Shot Guns, \$2.50 to \$12. Revolvers, \$1 to \$20. Double Action Self-Loading, \$2.50 to \$10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Primers, Powder-Flasks, Shot Bombs, Primers, etc. Sent by mail or by express. Catalogue sent on request. Address—ALBRIGHT & CO., 25 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

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## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

**Topic of the Times Given in a Torso and Spicy Manner.**  
San Diego had a \$150,000 fire. Dennison, O., has local option. Scarlet fever is raging in southern Indiana.

Comptroller Ren, G. A. R., is in Indianapolis.  
The hotel Hamilton, at Toledo, has gone under.  
A saw log crushed John Rost to death at Canton, O.

Fifty new oil wells were sunk in Ohio during April.  
Dr. W. J. Kadel, of Torre Haute, has been arrested for horse stealing in Iowa.

Benjamin Slatten, of Robinson's circus, was fatally injured by car on Cornish, Ky. Senator Voorhees is suffering at Washington from a malignant carbuncle on his leg.

A new Findlay, O., well is throwing out 600 barrels daily of some queer, unknown fluid.  
Dewan university has won three interstate oratorical contests within the past ten years.

Joseph Hunter, formerly of Mt. Vernon, Ill., has permanently ceased to look into gun barrels.  
Gen. Martin Bean, of Chicago, suicided at Stanton, Neb., being morbid with family trouble.

The Episcopal convention at Charleston, S. C., has adjourned without taking any action on the color question.  
Winchester, O., storekeepers put small sums, from \$50 to \$150, in their ledgers under the head of lost by yophers.

The Burlington has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the men who wrecked the train near Chicago, Thursday.  
William Bennett, of Waverly, O., got ten years' free board for trying to convert the wife of his bosom into mince meat with a knife.

The body of John Alkana, murdered last spring, was found in the lake at Elkhart, Ind. His son Wilson is suspected of the crime.  
It is reported that James G. Blaine and wife will join Mr. Andrew Carnegie and wife in a coaching trip from London to the Scottish highlands.

Cadiz, O., tries to pull the wool over the eyes of the confiding populace by a story of a sheep which froze to the earth and lived weeks without food and water.  
An ally of the powers of darkness tried to wreck a passenger train near Urbana, O. The citizens will take up a collection to present him with a necktie when found.

The tariff debate was calmed, Friday, by Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, who delivered a lively speech, approving the Mills bill and the president's tariff reform plan.  
Ohio Woman's Suffrage association will meet at Chillicothe, O., May 9 and 10. Mrs. Ellwell, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Caldwell, Rev. Anne Shaw, Mrs. Gougar and others will make addresses.

Austin Corbin has gone abroad on business.  
Fifty-six Greek paupers have just arrived at Castle Garden.  
A St. Helena, Cal., mob hanged a young murderer Sunday.

The Missouri Union Labor party put a full ticket in the field.  
The Methodist Episcopal conference voted not to admit women.  
Henry Connor pistolled himself to death at Rossville, Ill. No cause.

John Olsen stabbed his brother Julius to death at Chicago. Family troubles.  
The wife and child of Benjamin Straver are missing from their Tiffin, O., home.  
Grandma Marshall, pioneer of Belmont county, died Saturday, aged ninety-eight.

Two sons of Peter Brum, at Sandusky, O., were fatally injured in a runaway accident.  
Bishop Fowler preached a strong sermon in the Metropolitan opera house, New York, Sunday.  
At Wellsville, O., young boy named Ratmore will die. His companion played with a shotgun.

Johnson township, Shelby county, Ohio, voted for prohibition. It is a stronghold of Democracy.  
The oldest Mason is dead again. This time it is Alfred Barnes, aged ninety-eight, of Mexico, Mo.

Mrs. Belle Pope, of Sylvan Dell, Ky., departed this life by suicide Friday night. Despondent.  
Adolph Herdgen, a well known young lawyer of Milwaukee, was drowned at Phillips, Wis., while fishing.

Mrs. Frank Runyan, of Nebraska City, Neb., has been arrested charged with birng two men to kill her husband.  
Cynthiana, O., Democrats howled themselves hoarse in mass convention over the Cleveland-Gray combination.

No brewers' strike yet at Pittsburgh.  
Augusta, Ky., has a mad dog boom.  
The tule workers' troubles are settled.  
The Chinese treaty was ratified by the senate.

Little Fred. Custer fell from a tree at Dublin, Ind., and broke his neck.  
The Catholic Knights of America are in semi annual session at Chattanooga.  
New Hampshire elected un instructed delegates to the Republican National convention.

The river and harbor bill, which passed the house Monday, appropriates \$2,000,000.  
A petition for a rehearing of the Bell telephone cases has been filed at Washington.  
Fred. McConnell, aged fourteen, had his arms taken off by a circular saw at Gallipolis, O.

A West Alexandria, O., farmer, Isaac Ulery, dropped dead in the midst of a hearty laugh.  
Findlay's out eating cow is discounted by Williamsburg, Ky., by a horse that devours chickens.  
Anna Perthen, aged sixteen, was fatally kicked by her father's stallion near Sinking Springs, O.

Indiana's election conspirators are doing the beautiful snow character act perfectly friendly witness.  
The body of Mrs. Terry, the wife of Judge John H. Terry, was incinerated in the St. Louis crematory.  
Dan Everett and James Homer were arrested at Clinton, Pa., on the charge of murdering two women in 1885.

Tramps fatally cut James Loag at Camden, Pa., and attempted to outrage a young lady who was walking with Loag.  
J. P. Algett, of Chicago, forked over shakel enough to make him the proud possessor of the Newark, O., street railway.

The Chicago Union Veteran club has appointed a committee to investigate the mystery surrounding the death of Gen. Martin Bean.

The wholesale commission house of William T. Coleman & Company, at San Francisco, assigned. Liabilities \$2,000,000; assets \$4,000,000.

Louisville Ministerial association denounced the so-called "Christian science" as "wretched devilry" and "a twin relic of spiritualism."

Reeves-Simmons, of Bardonia, Ky., tried to chastise his nephew, and the boy blew his uncle's brains out in the brief but pointed Kentucky way.

At Gallipolis, O., Fred McConnell investigated a sawmill to see what was inside of it. He knows now. It is his left arm done up into fine monement.

Fire destroyed the Sound View stock farm stables of Richard Coupling, who raised the famous "Loring" Wedgewood and King Wilkes. Loss \$5,000.

George Montgomery, of Vincennes, Ind., confesses liabilities amounting to \$62,000 and deducts \$28,000 for preferred debts, while his other creditors wailly weep.

Millsburg, O., is rapidly being brought face to face with the awful alternative of drying up, with nothing. Four townships in the county have gone dry by local option.

The Baldwin brothers and F. C. Cunniff, real estate agents, of Marion, Ind., are arrested for taking \$4,000 for Kentucky land which the buyer found to be unreal and mythical.

A \$5 bill has entered the lecture field at Springfield, O., with the following propositions written upon it: "The last of an immense fortune" "Beware of women, wine and cards."

At New Carlisle, Ind., a German named Charles Busenauer, en route from Newark to Bremen, jumped from the moving train and took a longer journey for which no return tickets are issued.

At Defiance, O., Reuben Fitzcharles, John Hyde and Benjamin France saw a good opening for three enterprising young men and availed themselves of it to evaporate from the jail. France has been recovered; the others are not out.

John Bowers, aged sixteen, was at the blackboard of a Delaware county, Ohio, school house, explaining a problem, when lightning slid down his upraised arm and he found the solution in the land where all life's problems are untangled. The teacher and twenty scholars were knocked senseless.

Fire Monday evening at Shooters Island, Staten Island Sound, in the lumber yard of Lombard, Ayers & Company, destroyed several thousand feet of yellow pine lumber, the machine shop, coopers, offices, etc., of the same firm. The machinery alone is worth \$50,000. The loss is between \$60,000 and \$700,000, partly insured. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin. Suspicion points to discharged Hungarian workmen.

Louisville has a lumber dealers' exchange. A thousand miners struck near Birmingham.  
Printers' Protective fraternity convenes at Cleveland.  
The Hibernians are in National convention at Louisville, Ky.

Of course Delaware Democrats endorsed Cleveland and free trade.  
Two Ohio townships Tuesday voted for local option and one defeated it.  
Little pill doctors are gathering at Delaware, O., in state convention.

The 1,500 miners of Sherrodsville, O., have given a dry vote to local option.  
The K-10 river has received a donation of 4,000 salmon from the fish commissioner.  
Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association held their ninth annual meeting at Pittsburgh Tuesday.

Two men murdered Jacob Morgan in Tyler county, West Virginia, for his \$2,000 pension money.  
Two children of William Nickerson, left alone in the house, near Willshire, O., were burned to death Tuesday.

Martin P. Bovee, a noted advocate of the abolition of capital punishment, died Tuesday at Whitewater, Mich.  
Cassius Dickerson, of Versailles, Ind., was pinned to the earth by a falling tree, and himself and his horse killed.

Chairman Barnum has called a meeting of the Democratic National committee in New York on the 15th of this month.  
The legislature of South Carolina passed an act giving a pension of \$5 a month to all needy Confederate veterans or their widows.

Chairman Jones and Stephen B. Elkins both deny the story that Blaine wrote a letter to Conkling in 1874 soliciting the latter's support.  
Mrs. George Springer, who was buried Sunday near Bucyrus, O., was the mother of twenty-four children, or six pair of twins, three triplets and the other three single births.

Mary Floyd was milking a cow at Urbana, O., and dropped a hot sack containing \$5, which the cow promptly swallowed.  
The Alliance, O., fire department is "busted," and blazng mad because Charles Bush, fellow member, won't allow them to put him out.

At Indianapolis, the Order of the Iron Hall disbursed \$1,000 among twenty-five members of seven years' standing, as a greenback haul which they appreciate.  
J. B. Hall, after skimming Ohio better dealers by dishonest practices, tried to hide himself among the Port Waukegan stores, but was brought back to suffer a fatal burning for his sins at Ottawa, O.

A singular repetition of the same accident in one week, at Akron, O., was the death of a seven year old son of Chris. Hagay, who fell over the same cliff from which a baby was blown and killed last Monday.  
Lemotte Thorne lived in Coldwater, O., but wasn't partial to internal application thereof. He took booze, took another man's team, took a ride and sobered up to find himself in boiling hot water for horse-stealing.

William Stamper, of Grayson, Ky., was given a life imprisonment for the murder of Lazze O'Fode, and the indignant people predict that if they cut off all of him he will not live to serve out his sentence.  
Mrs. Eljan Ornduff, of New Straitsville, O., tried to translate herself by means of a rope to the world where business is over first, but was cut down by the expert himself, who will be penitent for a week, at least.

Robert Montgomery was guided into a prize race by two nunko steers at Dayton, O., and artlessly promised to show up \$4,000. He casually notified a policeman while on his way to the bank, but the fraudulent financiers had fled.

## A SURPRISING DECISION.

ONE OF IMPORTANCE TO CHILDREN BORN IN SLAVERY.

Even Now the Children of Married Slaves Are Illegitimate, and Cannot Inherit Property from the Father—Congressman Mason to Come to the Rescue.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Judge Tuely has rendered a preliminary decision in a contested will case that is of considerable importance to all children born in slavery and to many of the descendants of such children. He, in fact, pronounces such children illegitimate, and holds that they cannot inherit property from the father. The will contested is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Bunch, and the story is as follows:

James Washington, a slave of Gen. Thomas Marshall, of Mason county, Kentucky, married a slave named Liza and from their union sprang two children, Liza and Elizabeth. In 1832 James escaped, going to Huron, O., and there he made arrangements to marry his wife and two children from their master. But while he was paying for them his wife and child Liza died, and their master, in consideration of the sum already paid, gave him Elizabeth. Elizabeth, however, soon left him, and, after wandering over Ohio and Indiana, came to Chicago, where she married in 1844. Her husband and children died, and in 1856 she, too, passed away, leaving property by will, it claimed, to one Betty Kilvery, a white girl who had been her companion for some years.

But it seems that James Washington after the death of his wife Liza, married again and had several children. The eldest of these, a daughter, married William H. M. Bond and had three children. These three children stepped in and contested the will, claiming it to be a forgery and that they were the legal heirs of Elizabeth Bunch. But Judge Tuely decided that Elizabeth Bunch was an illegitimate child and could have no heirs but those of her own body. The ground of the decision is that slaves being chattels no legal marriage was possible any more than real estate can marry real estate.

This decision, which was made on a motion for a rehearing, was a surprise to both sides. The case will be appealed, however, and then the special point involved will be fully discussed. It is claimed by Mr. Fish, who represents the Bonds, that whatever may have been the status of a slave marriage prior to the war, the effect of the emancipation proclamation and the constitutional amendments was to restore to the slaves all those rights of which they had previously been deprived. When they became free all the rights of free men attached to them retroactively, so that the children born to them in slavery became legitimate.

It is stated that the matter has been brought to Congressman Mason's attention, and that he will introduce a bill in the house declaring that the intent and effect of the emancipation proclamation and the constitutional amendments were to validate all slave marriages and legitimize the children.

## A INDIANA MARSHAL

Mortally Wounded By an Unknown Assassin—Several Others Injured.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., May 10.—At Locantville, a small village ten miles northeast of here, about 8:30 o'clock, while Marshal Wrightman and others were standing on the platform, awaiting the westbound passenger train, some unknown miscreant stepped around the corner of the depot and fired both barrels of a shotgun, heavily charged with slugs, bullets, buckshot and small shot, into the crowd and disappeared in the darkness.

Wrightman was horribly mangled, several slugs and bullets taking effect in his abdomen, and his right arm being literally torn to pieces. Physicians say that he cannot recover. Alonzo Cook, Mrs. Dr. Franks and others of the bystanders were also injured. Cook's wounds are serious but not necessarily fatal, being mostly about the breast and head. Mrs. Franks received a painful flesh wound in the arm. No clue to the guilty party has been discovered, but every effort will be made to apprehend him, as the entire community is up in arms over the dastardly outrage.

Marshal Wrightman, ever since his election, has been a terror to the lawless element on account of his vigorous manner of preserving the peace, and repeated threats have been made that he would be murdered. He was re-elected Tuesday.

## IN A DEP ORABLE STATE.

Some of the Reading's Strikers Now in the Poorhouse.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The old employees of the Reading railroad who were discharged on account of the recent strike have issued a circular stating that they were in abject want and asking councils to provide them with employment. They say that the Reading managers will not take them back, and that their distress in consequence is deplorable. These men live in Port Richmond, and agree to drop all labor organizations if the company will give them another trial. It is probable that councils at their meetings on Thursday will take some action in the matter. Many of the strikers, with their families, have been compelled to go to the almshouse.

## Laid His Neck on the Rail.

WARREN, O., May 10.—As the Pittsburgh & Wheeling Express No. 12 pulled into the city Tuesday Daniel Caldwell stepped quickly to the track, placed his neck upon the rail, and before the engineer could make a move the sunder's head was cut off and his body tossed to one side. The sight was a gruesome one, and with marked curiosity little children and women looked at the face which was cut from the head and lay upon a bed of burning coals. Caldwell was a well to do furnace maker in England, and came here to work for the Warren rolling mill. He feared in ill luck, and took his life as a desperate measure. He was fifty-one years old. His family reside in En land.

## Danced to His Death.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 10.—Howard Hasky, who was attending a colored society dance on a barge above the city wharf, fell overboard and was drowned about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. He was swimming on the forward end of the barge, and while keeping time to the music's snick-back and into the river and was carried under the barge by the current.

## Murder in the Second Degree.

BEAUFORT, N. Y., May 10.—John Cullen has been found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing his mother by a blow on the head while he was drunk.

## THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the Conference Now Holding in New York.

New York, May 10.—Bishop W. F. Mallieau presided at the opening of the Methodist Episcopal conference in the Metropolitan opera house, this morning. The report of the commission appointed four years ago to devise plans regarding the admission of lay delegates and to modify the rules that then existed was submitted and made the order of the day for next Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. L. A. Belt, of California, moved that one delegate from each conference district and two delegates-at-large be appointed who shall be empowered to lay out the boundaries of each conference district.

An amendment was offered making the action of the committee permanent. The motion with amendment was adopted.

Committees were next appointed to consider the temperance question and liquor traffic.

W. H. Wilder, of the Illinois conference, presented resolutions that the question of the eligibility of women as lay delegates, be submitted to a vote of the members of the church, not under twenty-one years of age during the months of October and November, 1890, on any day except the Sabbath, the time to be determined by the preacher in charge of any place of worship of the Methodist Episcopal











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The Independent's Telephone No. is 42.  
FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1888.

## THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,  
JOHN SHERMAN.  
For Secretary of State,  
DANIEL J. RYAN.  
For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
JOSEPH P. BRADY.  
For Member Board of Public Works,  
WELLS S. JONES.  
Electors at Large,  
A. H. MATTOX,  
J. H. LAMPSON.  
For Congress, Eighteenth District,  
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.  
For Presidential Elector,  
J. W. McCLYMDS.

Mellville W. Fuller will do.

A colored woman conducts a paper in Petersburg, Va.

General Boulanger is anxious that the French army shall have a voice in all questions of peace and war.

A frank apology should be generously received. Senator Voorhees has apologized, and his apology should be accepted.

Under the present law, the minimum penalty for Sunday saloon opening is twenty-five dollars fine and ten days imprisonment. Make a note of the fact that this is the minimum punishment.

The president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association declares that in all the third class cities, where alone a full board of officials was elected this year, the women voted in larger numbers than last year, and went more generally into the primaries.

Hereafter, when the atmosphere of the halls of legislation, national, state or municipal, becomes lurid, there will always be some one to inquire, as did Timothy Campbell in the House, "Is this the United States Senate?" What a glorious recollection for Mr. Voorhees to indulge in, that he made this reflection possible.

The letter from the city clerk of Steubenville discloses some information as to fire brick paving. The most striking feature is that Steubenville is enjoying the advantages of a magnificent pavement, laid at a cost of less than seventy-five cents a square yard, while we of Massillon wallow through mud that cost thirty cents a square yard. What economies we practice, and at what sacrifices too!

The buzzing fly is a pest, but only indicates the presence of a more dreadful evil. He is a little scavenger, and if human hands create a perfect sanitary condition, there will be no flies about. The foregoing is approved by good authorities, but it may be well to know that oil of bay applied to chandeliers, frames, or anything else, will keep the flies at a respectful distance.

It is sometimes possible to overdo things. It will strike common sense people, for instance, that the enemies of the saloon, who reside in townships where there are no saloons, rather overdo it when they demand the right to vote for or against legal prohibition, under the Beatty law. This was illustrated in Randolph township, last week. There has not been a saloon in Randolph township, for three years, and perhaps never would have been, had the good people of that village not taken it into their heads to prevent the possibility of such a calamity. By voting under the Beatty law. The election took place on Saturday, and what was the surprise of the virtuous too to find eleven against them, and to make matters worse, no sooner was the saloon business legalized, than one was started up, by a liquor seller, who had been driven out of Atwater.

Which is the cheaper? "Gravel" at thirty cents a square yard or fire brick at seventy-five cents a square yard?

The newspapers are getting tired of poking fun at the New York Mail and Express, and the public is discovering it to be a remarkably able and pure newspaper.

It is all over with Beriah Wilkins. Poor Beriah! Captain Jas. W. Owens, of Newark, was nominated for congress in the sixteenth district on the forty-first ballot.

The notion that the saloons were closed Sunday is all bunk. A woman went to the mayor Monday to denounce one dealer, and eager to have him prosecuted. He was not prosecuted.

The silence of the Canton press in regard to the aspirations of that rising young statesman, John E. Monnot, is painful. It is very rarely that the Canton papers thus neglect home talent.

Several papers compliment THE INDEPENDENT frequently by stealing much of their matter, without taking the trouble to more than slightly change the phraseology. A correction will have to be administered.

The saloons were not all closed last Sunday. Nobody expected that they would be. As the thing works now, the majority of the liquor dealers suffer an injustice. Many saloon keepers in good faith have decided to close up on Sunday, and it is unfair to them that a few of their wilful competitors should reap a harvest while they do nothing.

The protective tariff is almost as old as the city of Rome. It was Augustus who made Rome the grandest city of the ancient world, and it was Augustus who levied a tax, and a right heavy tax, too, on every commodity brought from afar that could be made by a Roman citizen. And we have not gotten so far beyond the ancient ideas of government as to drop the protective tariff theory.

It has been ascertained that a first class vitrified brick pavement can be laid, as in Steubenville, including curbing on both sides of the street, for a dollar and a half a square yard. To get the full force of the statement, it is well to add that the miserable mud, dumped upon East Main street last summer, and by courtesy called an improvement, cost thirty cents a square yard, and the price did not carry any curbing with it, either.

The table below refers to the number of workers in different trades in the United States, and is reliable:

	1860.	1880.
Metal workers.....	53,000	350,000
Wood workers.....	130,000	300,000
Woolen workers.....	60,000	160,000
Pottery workers.....	12,000	25,000
Chemical workers.....	4,000	30,000
	261,000	925,000

This shows an increase of 664,000 men in twenty years. In America these men received an average of \$2.50 per day each. In Europe they would not have received more than \$1.25 per day. The farmers should make up their minds whether or not they would like to have the increase go on, or whether they prefer to sell to 925,000 men earning \$2.50 a day, or the same number in Europe, earning only \$1.25 per day.

The Akron Times (Dem.) has the reputation of being about as one sided and bigoted in all that it says concerning politics, as any paper extant, yet its editor, who has just returned from the South, is impelled to declare that "there are many things in the South that are very repugnant to people of this section, but while there is undoubtedly some ballot crookedness in certain places, especially in the interior country towns, there are many matters that are grossly exaggerated in the Northern journals, for purposes needless to mention." With these few lines he dismisses the subject, which alone has caused whatever of bitterness there may be between the North and the South, yet devotes a column to the sentimental notions of southerners, who want to see the country "cemented into to still closer union." To any man of clear perception, it is evident that the very best way to further cement this union, is to do away with the monstrous wrong that is boldly confessed on every side.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

### COMPANY F TALKS UP A NEW ARMORY.

And is Talked to by Prominent Officers of the National Guard.  
[From Thursday's Daily.]

The Worcester officers who had promised to assist in putting Company F, 8th Regiment O. N. G., on its feet, were true to their word and came through a pelting rain, over muddy roads to get here. In the party that arrived last night were, Lieut. Col. C. V. Hard, who is also inspector of armories, Captain H. N. Clemens, of the Worcester City Guards and editor of The Republican, Lieutenants Cameron and Quartermaster Taggart. When they arrived they found at the Hotel Conrad, Col. G. M. Keyes, of the 10th regiment, who had happened into the city on business, and he was induced to make one of the party.

The Harmonia band, always thoughtful in enterprises of this sort, volunteered to furnish music, and by the time Dr. L. Henry Nold called the meeting to order, the People's hall was well filled. Col. Hard explained that there would be no trouble about getting an armory. That the statutes did not make it optional with the county commissioners to build, but explicitly directs them to do so, upon notification, that a company of the national guard is in need of one. They are, moreover, compelled to build an armory entirely suitable, and one which will have to be acceptable to the armory inspector. As Col. Hard fills that office himself, it is certain that Company F will have a home of its own, creditable to itself, and the city. Col. Hard recommends that the company have its headquarters officially changed from Beach City to Massillon as soon as possible.

Col. Keyes, of Sandusky, was next introduced. He spoke of the benefits of a military training, which fitted every man to be a better citizen. He paid a high compliment to Col. Gyger, of the 8th Regiment, as a soldier, tactician and gentleman, and did not forget to say to parents that they need have no fear that the members of the company would not fall into good society. The officers are all gentlemen of the highest character, said he, and one of the first duties of a prompt soldier is to be himself a gentleman.

Captain H. N. Clemens spoke of the facilities which were cultivated in national guardsmen, and of the pleasures of the life. He spoke well of Company D that once had its headquarters in Massillon under Captain Warburton, and wished Company F all the success imaginable.

Lieutenant Cameron and Quartermaster Taggart each made a few remarks, all interesting and all to the same point. Dr. Nold then called upon those present to express themselves. Mr. J. H. Hart asked what expenses attached to being a member of a militia organization. He was told that there were none necessary. The members are paid a dollar a day while in camp and two dollars a day while on duty. The State furnishes them at its own expense with a uniform, overcoat, blanket, gun, trappings, tent, blankets and transportation.

Junior Vice Commander B. A. Pinn spoke at some length, heartily encouraging the boys, and urging the citizens to give them the support.

Captain Zimmerman stated that Company F had now forty-one Massillon recruits and fifty-six members at Beach City. A point, which was discussed was the duty of the people of the city to aid the company by purchasing honorary memberships. This is a method devised by the State government for the support of its military. Other cities aid independent troops, from whom they can derive no benefit under any circumstances. A company of the national guard consists of men sworn to assist in maintaining order in times of trouble, and though happily such times are infrequent, the Ohio National Guard has never flinched from its duty.

Dr. Nold spoke pertinently, and at his suggestion a vote of thanks was given to the visitors and to the Harmonia band. Messrs. Zimmerman, Baatz and Kellogg were appointed to procure a temporary drill room.

## FIRE BRICK PAVEMENTS.

A Meaty Letter from the City Clerk of Steubenville.

With the hope that every member of the city council will read, ponder and inwardly digest, THE INDEPENDENT presents the following letter:

Mr. Editor:—Your favor received, in reply would say that the price of our pavement varies somewhat, owing to price of brick. We are now paying some streets here which will cost completed from 65 to 68 cents per square yard. Have just contracted to lay for some which will cost completed 77 cents per square yard. It also depends largely on the nature of the soil to be excavated. Two weeks ago we got brick for 51 cents per square yard delivered on streets. In 10 days it costs us 67 cents. We assess 10-50ths of the cost of paving upon the abutting property per front foot and 1-50th goes on general tax. Payments for same to be in annual installments. There is no other pavement at which property laid for 100 feet of this durable, clean, easily relaid and smooth.

Yours truly,  
JAS. M. RYAN,  
CITY CLERK.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 8.

"Dr. Lindse's Blood Scurber" will cure ulcers, scrofula, boils, itchy, rough skin, sore eyes and bald head. Try it.

## An Outside View of It.

The Akron Beacon says: "Through the efforts of Captain Zimmerman, of Company F, 8th Regt. O. N. G., that organization has changed its headquarters from Beach City to Massillon. The company is an old one in the service, but by reason of the expiration of the term of enlistment, a great part of the old members will retire and Captain Zimmerman has wisely concluded to transfer the company to Massillon, which city once before had a company under Captain Warburton, in the Eighth, and it was a good organization too."

## The Breach of Promise Suit.

In the case of Krear vs. McCall, asking for damages for breach of promise of marriage, the motion filed last week by W. H. McCall's attorneys to strike Miss Krear's petition against him from the files, on account of a defect therein, was Monday morning sustained. Miss Krear's attorneys took leave to file, and did, an amended petition. The question was upon a technical point only, but has served to delay the case, so that it will not be reached before the next term of court, which commences next fall.

## SIXTY HAPPY YEARS.

Wm. Stansbury and Wife Celebrate Their Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary.  
[From Wednesday's Daily.]

A rare event was celebrated at the home of Wm. Stansbury, Tuscarawas township, on Tuesday, May 8th, the event being the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. About one hundred friends and relatives gathered at their home and spent the day. Mr. Stansbury is one of the oldest residents of Tuscarawas township, being in his eighty-second year. He moved to Tuscarawas township in the year 1828, his early days being spent in the town of Richmond, Jefferson county, O. Eleven children were born to them, nine of whom are still living, three in Ligonier, Ind., two in Canal Fulton, one in Canal Dover, and the other three reside near the old homestead. He and his wife have twenty-six grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren. Mr. Stansbury is a man who has labored earnestly and zealously for the cause of education, being the chief instrument in establishing a school in this vicinity, and has been almost all his life a member of the M. E. church, in which he is an active and earnest worker.

After dinner remarks were made by Wm. Moffit, Wm. Maxhimer and Mrs. Stansbury. The guests departed wishing them peace on earth and a happy reunion after death. There were present from abroad: John and Josh Stansbury and wives, of Ligonier, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Burchfield, of Cleveland; and Mr. Chas. Slusser, of Buffalo, N. Y.

## MASSILLON RACING STOCK.

To be Put in Training at Homewood Park.

The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette has this to say: J. S. Coxe, of Massillon, O., a well-known breeder of fine racing stock, was in the city last night arranging for the removal of a number of his trotters to the Homewood Park track next Tuesday. They will be put into training at once, and several of them entered for the July meeting there. The most promising animals in the stable are Extract, a brown mare eight years old, and Newton, a five year-old stallion with a record of 2:28. Extract is by Onward, dam Belmont, and her breeding justifies her owner's belief that she can go below 2:20. Newton has done an eighth of a mile at a two-minute gait, and will trot under 2:20 this season or Mr. Coxe will be greatly disappointed.

The other horses are: Kentucky Chief, a five-year-old stallion, by Onward, (2:25). Seven of the latter's get were in the thirty class last year, four of them three-year-olds, one of which showed a mile in 2:19. Maggie S., record, 2:30; Kentucky Girl, by Fearnaught, Jr. (2:26); dam Nutwood (2:18); Mollie Rodgers, by Tom Rodgers (2:20); dam, Kentucky Clay.

Extract, Kentucky Chief, Mollie Rodgers and Kentucky Girl are all green horses. Mr. Coxe's trainer is Matthew Laird, of Mansfield. If the trotters make the right sort of a showing while training at Homewood, Mr. Coxe will send the best of them through the grand circuit.

## Horticulture at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 2, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Horticultural Department, explains the conditions under which new fruits and vegetables are tested by the Station, and gives the results of last year's comparison of some of the newer varieties of strawberries and raspberries, together with experiments on potatoes, peas and tomatoes. The bulletin may be obtained, free of charge, by any farmer in Ohio on application to Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio.

## Weekly Bulletin of New Books.

The following new books have been received by the Independent Company, No. 20 E. Main street, during the week ending May 9:

"The Field Ingersoll Discussion," a series of articles taken from the North American Review. 50 cents.

"Why We Believe the Bible," by J. P. T. Ince. 30 cents.

"Millennial Dawn. The Plan of the Ages." This promises to be the most popular religious book of the year. The sale has already reached seventy thousand. 25 cents.

Helen Gardner's "Men, Women and Gods," with an introduction by R. C. Ingersoll. 50 cents.

Thos. Paine's two best books "The Age of Reason" and "The Rights of Man," each 25 cents.

"The Great Unhatched Mystery, a True Narrative of the Supernatural," by Walter Hubbell. 25 cents.

## McCall-Freaner.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harding, on the brow of "Quality Hill," a quiet wedding ceremony was solemnized Thursday, by the Rev. Edward L. Kemp. At half past 8, the service was read, and Miss Nellie Freaner became Mrs. W. H. McCall. The bride was married in her travelling dress, and after the informal reception, the few guests and relatives all attended the pair to the Ft. Wayne station, where they took the east-bound train, for a short wedding trip. Those present from out of town were: Dr. A. C. Brant, Miss Whiting, Miss Harding, Mrs. Barnaby and Miss Anna Barnaby, of Canton; Mrs. C. S. Cobbs, of Akron; Miss McCall, and Mr. George McCall, of Malvern.

## The Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Work on the southern extension of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway has actually commenced. A steam shovel passed through the city for some point below Bowersville last week. In this connection, the following from the Scio Herald is interesting:

Mr. Paul has confidence in the building of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road by way of Hopedale. He says the new survey was a small game of bluff, and that the real and only trouble in the way is that the Wheeling & Lake Erie company has not yet been able to raise the money to make the eastern extension.

## HE GOT BRUTALLY DRUNK.

And Then Abused His Wife. Big Jake Axze's wife called upon the mayor Monday. Big Jake Axze is a monstrous broad shouldered individual who gets drunk, and may often be seen riding on a coal wagon. His wife told a pitiful tale—how Jake had abused her when in liquor, knocking her down, as well as using his tongue. She wanted advice, and so the mayor told her to go to the township clerk and have Jake's name placed upon the black list, and she did so. The saloonkeepers are allowed by law to have ten days in which to discover names put upon the black list, and then if they sell such an individual anything more and are found out, woe betide them!

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Of the Stockholders of the C. L. & W. Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the C. L. & W. railroad held in Cleveland Wednesday, President Chamberlain presented his report. The gross earnings for the year 1887 were \$1,102,822. The gross earnings of 1886 were \$914,387. The operating expenses of 1887 were \$736,860; of 1886, \$556,954; net earnings of 1887, \$365,962.

The assets of the road amount to \$7,134,802.13. The locomotive and car equipment has been fully maintained and is now in good condition. All old or destroyed cars have been replaced by new cars of twenty-ton capacity, and the entire cost charged to operating expenses.

## The Gun Club.

The following score was made at the regular Friday field meeting of the Gun club:

	Singles.	Doubles.
J. H. Hunt.....	11	2
C. L. McCall.....	12	5
F. A. Sharpnack.....	13	6
D. Reed.....	16	8
L. Shauf.....	15	7
E. L. Arnold.....	19	6
J. Clutz.....	14	5
Geo. Dobson.....	14	7
G. T. Borden.....	15	7
W. C. Russell.....	12	6

Mr. Arnold, for the third consecutive time, secured the first medal for singles, and Mr. Reed the second; Mr. Reed also took the first medal for doubles and Mr. Borden second.

Baron Von Schneider, the follower of all professions, the master of all sciences, the secret emissary of foreign potentates, the hero of many romances, "a gentleman and a scholar, and a man who has seen better days," eloquently exhorted the public to purchase his cure for rheumatism, on the street corners Saturday afternoon and evening.

Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true,  
Lass with eyes of violet blue,  
Lips as sweet as honey-dew,  
Be my little bride!

Will he love you as to-day,  
When your bloom has fled away,  
When your golden locks are grey,  
Will he love abide?

Yes, it is the true kind it will survive all the inevitable wastes and changes of life. But it is every woman's desire and duty to retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved in youth. No one can keep her youthful bloom or equable temper if weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

## The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, May 10:

Wheat, per bu.....\$3  
Corn.....25  
Oats.....25  
Butter per lb.....10  
Eggs per doz.....10

## The Handicapped Lady in Massillon.

Enraptured to read the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a surprise, as it stopped her cough instantly. She had tried other cough remedies, but no effect whatever. So she got the bottle and cured her cough. Any cough, no matter how long it has been, will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and \$1.

## Don't.

Don't treat with any Throat or Lung Disease, if you have a Cough or Cold, or the child, are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10c and 50c.

Sold by W. H. McCall & Co.

## RIGHT HERE IN OHIO.

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjects of unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay, suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very doors:

MARK CRYER, O., Jan. 4, 1888.—I have been a patron of "Warner's Safe Remedies" for the past five years and find them unailing in giving me relief in kidney and liver troubles. Whenever I feel unwell a bottle or two of "Warner's Safe Pills," bring me out all straight. I have recommended "Warner's Safe Cure" to several of my neighbors and they report it as giving entire satisfaction.

John J. Gentry

LOCKINGTON, O., Feb. 8, 1888.—About seven or eight years ago my wife had symptoms of kidney and liver troubles and placed herself under the treatment of one of the best physicians in this community. She improved under his treatment, and in a short time was pronounced well. It was not long until all the old trouble re-appeared, and although temporary relief was again derived from the efforts of several other physicians, as well as the use of many kinds of medicines, my wife continued to grow worse until about a year ago she was in a sad condition. Her case was pronounced to be complicated kidney and liver disease, also chronic catarrh of the bladder. The doctors said she would not live two months longer. I heard so much of "Warner's Safe Cure" that I got some and persuaded my wife to try it. Now after taking nine bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure," two bottles of "Warner's Safe Nerve," ten bottles of "Warner's Safe Pills," and one bottle of "Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure," my wife has gained thirty-five pounds and is in better health than she has been for years.

John L. Minkley

CLEVELAND, O., No. 7 Eagle St., Jan. 13, 1888.—We have probably used over one hundred bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure" and we think it the best family medicine in use. We began to use it seven years ago.

Wm. C. Foster

GALLON, O., (290 E. Main St.) Jan. 30, 1888.—I have been troubled with boils and carbuncles for at least fifteen years. At first I was troubled about twice a year. I have been troubled more and more of late years. In 1886 I broke out with boils and carbuncles about every month. I was advised to try "Warner's Safe Cure," and I did. I took four bottles and have not been troubled since. I am pleased with the results.

L. D. Dushoff

Berea, O., Dec. 23, 1887.—I am troubled with dyspepsia. I tried "Warner's Safe Cure" and think it has no equal.

Miss Cassie Bontz

CLEVELAND, O., (688 Pearl St.) Feb. 6, 1888.—"Warner's Safe Cure" has done wonders for neuralgia and general debility in our family. It tones the system up so quickly, and I shall never tire in recommending it.

Charles H. Flusshub

## The Sons of Veterans.

DAYTON, O., May 9.—Cincinnati was selected as the place of holding the next annual encampment. This afternoon the following officers were elected: Colonel, George W. Leonard, of Urbana; lieutenant colonel, C. J. Deckman, of Malvern; major, A. C. Messenger, of Coalton. The division council and delegates will be selected to-morrow. Late this afternoon about three hundred sons left by special train for the Xenia Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, where they were royally entertained to-night.

## DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

## Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ASHLEY, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. L. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar.

The Population of Massillon

is about 12,000, and we would say at once that if you are troubled with some affection of the throat or lungs, as those complaints are the leading causes of death, you must get a remedy that will cure you. We would advise you to get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large size 50c and \$1.

Sold by all druggists.







# LELAND STANFORD

An Interesting Talk with the California Senator.

## BUILDING THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The Wonderful Snow Sheds—The Canadian Pacific and American Roads—The Senator Aims His Views on the Relations of the Road with the Government—All Three Minute Horses Thoroughbreds.

[Special Correspondence.]  
WASHINGTON, May 3.—I heard one of the most remarkable stories of American history last night. It was told me by Senator Leland Stanford, and it was the story of the building of the Central Pacific railroad. I called upon Senator Stanford at his house on Farragut square, and we chatted together in his library. He is a tall, striking looking man with a big head, a rosy face, blue eyes and brown hair. He is plain in his ways, and is ready with an answer to any question propounded to him on almost any subject. He is a man of letters, and he is an especially interesting talker in the line of reminiscence. His whole life has been a continuous romance in which hard work and success and failure have gone hand in hand. He is a young lawyer in a small town in California, making about \$1,500 a year when the fire broke out, burned up his office and library drove him westward. He went intending to make some money and go back to Wisconsin to live, but the problems of the Pacific coast threw their arms about him, and he is grappling with them still. He was the first Republican governor of California, and was elected to that position in the fall of 1861. He was a strong friend of President Lincoln, and it was mainly through him that California was saved to the Union.

I asked him as to the building of the Central Pacific railroad. He said:

"No one supposed the road could be built, and had we known the difficulties of its construction I doubt whether we would have attempted it. Even in California no one outside of the company would have anything to do with it. We tried to get subscriptions to the stock in San Francisco, but we could only sell ten shares of \$1,000 each, and the man who bought these shares was a foreigner and a Frenchman. A little stock was subscribed at Sacramento, but subscribers as a rule thought that they were putting their money into a hole and they doubted whether they would ever get it out again. We had only enough money of our own to complete thirty-one miles of road, and the road building of today is nothing in comparison. In going over the Sierra Nevada mountains we built 150 miles of railroad which cost more than the building of the whole line between Chicago and the base of the Sierras, and for three winters we worked on the mountains with the snow falling to a depth of thirty-six and forty feet. I slept many a night in the snow during those days, and had to brush away the snow for a place to lay my blanket. All of our material had to come from the east, 17,000 miles by water, and we had then to haul it up the mountains through the snow. To give you some idea of our work in the Sierra Nevada, we used on the average 600 kegs of powder each day, and the snow sheds on these mountains cost us about \$2,000,000. We had from 10,000 to 12,000 men working on these mountains, and we had to work under the snow. We ran tunnels into it to get at the rock to be excavated, and we had domes under the snow, and in these domes the masonry was laid and the stones were lowered through the snow drifts."

"Two million dollars seems a good deal to pay for snow sheds," said I.

"Yes," replied Senator Stanford, "it does, but the ordinary man has no idea of what those snow sheds are. They are a mass of the heaviest timbers, braced and cross braced in every direction. We had to build some of them strong enough to support snow drifts of from 60 to 100 feet deep, and some had to be built against the mountain sides on a slope, so that the avalanches, with the trees and stones which accompany them, might sweep over the structure and not hurt the trains. Even now the snow drifts through these sheds and sometimes fills them, and when it does it often takes sixteen locomotives for a single snow plow in the work of clearing them. We had thirty-seven miles of these sheds, and it might have been better to have tunneled under the Sierra Nevada below the snow belt, and I think such a tunnel will sometime be built. It would need to be about ten miles long and would cost about \$7,000,000."

"It is hard to conceive today the cost of railroad building in the west in 1863. We had to pay from \$200 to \$300 per ton for barley and oats, and hay cost us \$120 per ton. The first two locomotives we had cost us in freight and actual value \$50,000, and the first ten engines we bought cost us \$140,000. It cost \$2,000 in freight to carry the first locomotive around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and our cars were loaded with them to ports brought around Cape Horn across the isthmus, loaded at San Francisco, carried by boat to Sacramento, and there put together. We had to cut much of our water for steam and for the use of our grades, and when we came to a spring we would carry it for miles. Along 500 miles of the road there was not a tree that would have been a good deal to carry nearly all of our material. We had a great deal of material, and we had a great deal of material. At the first running of the road we would leave us and at one time of 1,000 men whom we transported 1,000 went off to the mines and left only 100. Nearly all of the managers were present on the ground, and we supervised the work ourselves."

"When did you first begin the road?"

"We began to consider the matter in 1860. Mr. Judah, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles and Edward Crocker and myself then became interested in it. There had been talk of it before, and in 1853 a road to the Pacific was surveyed by

act of congress, but nothing was done. We decided that the thing was practicable, and we had five surveys made across the Sierras to choose the best route. We took the Dutch Flat route, ascending the mountains from the west at a rise of nearly 7,000 feet in eighty-three miles. We had to go almost 3,000 feet down along the sides of precipices to descend the solid walls of granite above Donner lake, and we thought that when we completed our road we would have a monopoly, and that our only competitors would be the ox teams and the steamers. We organized our company with a capital of \$8,000,000 under the law of the state of California, and then got the legislature of Nevada to allow us to build across its desert. This was before congress had anything to do with it, and the first Pacific railroad act was passed in 1862. The first work we did on the road was at Sacramento, on the 8th of January, 1863, and we completed it in 1869. We received, all told, just \$27,000,000 from the government in bonds, and there is no truth in these statements as to our getting \$100,000,000 and more out of the treasury. The \$27,000,000 in bonds we had to sell, so that we got only \$20,000,000 for them, and the road, all told, cost about \$41,000,000. We were allowed to issue \$20,000,000 in bonds ourselves, and how it was possible for us to get \$100,000,000 out of the \$40,000,000 we received is a problem for mathematicians."

"And just here I want to say that it is impossible to estimate the money the United States has saved by this railroad. It has never paid us as high rates for carrying the mails as it used to pay the stage lines. The government paid Wells, Fargo & Co. \$1,750,000 every year for carrying the mails before this road was built. The mail in their case was not to exceed 1,000 pounds. As soon as our rail road was completed we had to construct a special car for mails, and we carried eighteen tons of mail matter and two messengers. The government controls this car, and we often have to put one or two extra cars on to carry the mails. In the time of the Wells and Fargo express the heavy mail went by Panama, and only the letter mail was carried by them. Now we carry everything, and yet the government has never paid up to this date quite \$1,000,000 a year to both the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific for this service, whereas, as I have stated, it paid Wells & Fargo \$1,750,000 a year. We have thrown a number of states and territories open to settlement, and we have done an incalculable amount of good to the country. It is not true that we have not done what we promised. The company has performed all its obligations. It has never made a cent at the expense of the government or of the people. We had to rush the building through at double cost because the government wanted the road, and it did not fulfill its obligations to us in surveying the land according to its contracts. As to the lands of the government, they have doubled in value. They were worth nothing at the time the railroad was built, and they are now worth a great deal. We had to build cross roads in addition to the Central Pacific, and we have built altogether 6,000 miles of road."

"How about other Pacific roads?"

"They all compete with us, and the Central Pacific railroad is today mainly a California road. For a time we had practically the whole business of the country and our only competition was the steam ship line by Panama. Now, there are the Southern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Pacific now takes freight in bond from San Francisco and carries it north, and ships it across the country to the eastern United States cities at less rates than we can offer according to the interstate commerce law. A commission of the government went last year to Japan, and they took the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian ships. It is true the company has grown in business, but competition has grown faster than business. All of these roads have their agents in San Francisco, and you will find them soliciting business in competition with us."

"How about the Canadian Pacific?"

"I don't know whether it will pay or not. They receive a great deal more from their government than we ever did. They got \$60,000,000 and a big land grant, and they got it outright. The money we got from the government was only a loan. We had to pay a high interest, and were not as well off as most borrowers. When we undertook to build the Central Pacific the government practically assured us that we would have no competition, and we understood that it would not aid other roads to compete with us. Had we known differently I doubt whether we could have put the road through. It is done, however, and the rails will stay and the trains will run whatever be the action of congress and the government in regard to us. I think the Central Pacific road was well built, and we run through trains at a unit form rate of twenty miles an hour."

I asked Senator Stanford as to his horses which were burned the other night, but he did not like to talk of them, and the conversation drifted into horses and horse breeding generally. "I have been interested in the roughbred horses," said he, "through all my life. My doctor had ordered a vacation for me, and had told me that I must go away on a tour. I could not leave at the time, and he advised me to drive as much as possible. I bought a little horse that turned out to be remarkably fast, and it was in the using of it that I became interested in the study of the horse and his actions. I had those instantaneous photographs taken of the horse in motion. I began to buy fast horses and breed them. It was a very expensive amusement at first, but it is now profitable, and I think that it is useful as well. We are raising much finer class of horses in the United States now than ever before, and I believe that by proper breeding we can do it. We are working powers and the stay horses, and the work horses. I believe that the horse makes the best running of anything on wheels."

"How about fast horses?"

"I do not know of any very fast trotters who have a trace of foreign blood, and I don't believe that any of them without some trace has ever made a mile in three minutes."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## IN THE SPRING THE YOUNG GIRL'S FANCY TURNS TO BONNETS.

Olive Harper Talks About Headresses, the Latest Thing Out for the Pampered Pug Dog, and Various Other Matters for Women Readers.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—There is such a bewildering array of beauties to see both in the stores and upon the street that the poor fashion writer must be pardoned for mixing things up a little. However virtuously I set to work to devote my observations to wraps, gowns or hosiery there are always new bonnets to be seen that instantly seduce my fancy, and I take note of those that particularly attract, and think, well, after all I may as well make this letter about bonnets. And then I come suddenly upon a sight of some other attraction, and I always end by having a perfect muddle of everything in my mind, and out of the fullness of the mind the pen writeth. Besides you pay your money and you takes your choice. Those who don't want to see a bonnet may be dying to know the newest style in harness for pug dogs, and in order that those may know the very "proper" caper in such things, is presented a lovely harness which has just been made for Mrs. Langtry's pug.

The harness is of rich blue velvet, heavily embroidered with gold buttons wherever needed. The edge has a very handsome gold and silver braid. The buckles are of gold, with silver fret work, and the hook is of gold, with a silver chain. There is no handle to lift him by, as Mrs. Langtry never takes him out to walk, and therefore doesn't need such an aid to swing him over gutters. It is a pity that there is not a fashion of having a strong belt or harness with a handle by which mothers and nurses could lift little children over gutters and up steps without dragging them by main force by one tiny, delicate little arm. But then fashion will never permit that some mothers should bestow as tender care upon their little ones as they do on their dogs. If it were so, these mothers would at least put tags on their children with their own names upon them, so that strangers who saw the abuses the nurse girls inflict upon their helpless charges could send word to the parents.

Mrs. Langtry is having some very pretty gowns made at a leading house, and the most of them show a decided leaning toward the Directoire style, which her beautiful figure will set off finely. But there are two other dresses, one of which is worth mention. It is of peach blow colored linen lawn, with India silk figured drapery, and a pink surah corsage, with a berthe of old point lace, yellow with age. One lady who saw it wondered from whom it had been bought, as it has evidently been used in several successive generations, but as I never peddle ill natured gossip I won't repeat the information. The skirt of this gown is made with the short apron drapery which Mrs. Langtry particularly affects, and knife pleats below it. Mrs. Langtry had her hair cut short a few months ago, and since then has been using various hair restorers with very indifferent success.

In one of the most renowned millinery houses I found some such "sweet loves" that I cannot help but show them, and below offer a puzzle for all mankind. What are they? Why, simply the foundation of a bonnet and an untrimmed hat. The thing, which resembles a kind of cross between an autumn leaf and a deformed clamshell, is the hat, and it only wants a ribbon, a bit of lace or a feather and a pretty face beneath it to

become a thing of beauty. The bonnet, when adorned with about seven pounds of jet, feathers, velvet ribbon and flowers, will be a dream of beauty and worth its weight in hundred dollar greenbacks. If ever I got rich I mean to have a bonnet made out of shirred thousand dollar bills, with bows made of ten thousand dollar government four per cents, and then folks can tell at a glance how much my bonnet cost. Why, some women tell you they paid seventeen times as much as they did for their bonnets. There could be no deceiving in such an one as I propose. It wouldn't be a bit worse than to carry around with you a jeweler's guarantee, as one or two women I know do, when they wear their big diamonds, and that, too, resembles the wearing of a certain depth of crape folds or veils to measure the widow's grief with. It is the rule in the very best New York circles that the younger the widow the deeper the mourning must be, and the more exact all the little accessories which really do have a great influence in the proper display of grief. The hems to mourning veils are the same width, four inches on both ends, and nothing but the dullest of jet. The most lustrous goods and gloves are permitted. The handkerchiefs are not only black, but lined but have embroidery in black all over, and the newest fashion for interesting young

widows is to wear black crape caps instead of the white, so long de rigueur. After the modes for widows came those for hunting, not that anything particular is meant by the juxtaposition, though some may imagine that guns in the hands of the wives may result in the wearing of mourning garb a trifle later for the unlucky husbands. But it is really quite an idea among the advanced young ladies who have wearied of croquet and tennis, and who like to be considered brave and mannish, to at least make a pretense of hunting. Now that the laws make it proper to go gunning for sparrows it may be that they are trying to annihilate the poor little things. These young ladies are those who have money and leisure, and they like to have them-

selves talked about in the newspapers. These same Murray Hillers, as they are called, are those who on yachting excursions steer the boat or boss the engineer, or fish over the side with their mouths full of bait. These are the same that ride along the bridge paths in the park and wear dresses to a public ball that would shame a Fiji islander, and when they marry they have a grand blow out, six preachers, ten bridesmaids, and then they are never heard of again. They have had their day. But, after all their striving, they never really look like a man, act like one, nor do they ever vote, so what is the use of trying so very hard when they know they can't?

Now just contrast those foolish girls who want to be man like with the pretty female girl who is just dressed for a visit or a promenade! See the gentle, feminine air and the utter belief in the becomingness

of her apparel, particularly her bonnet. Note the soft little curls and puffs and sashes, the dainty bracelets, the girlish attitude, and though we sadly admit that she seems to be sampling a very suspicious looking mixture, she is in her simple, sweet, irreflexive and graceful daintiness a far more "killing" person than either of her hunting sisters. With her and her kind everybody is content.

OLIVE HARPER.

A Disturbing Rumor.

There is a painful rumor to the effect that Hon. S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, proposes to visit St. Louis during the session of the Democratic convention with a tariff plank all his own. The attempt to transfer that peculiar timber from his private pocket to the national Democratic platform is very certain to mar the brotherly feeling and harmonious proceedings of that body. As a matter of history, however, Brother Randall has always put in his best work at conventions, and the chance for a tariff double under, with a Cleveland cast of countenance on the fore, and a Randall likeness to the aft, part of the Democratic craft, ready to forge ahead or sail backward with equal facility, may be regarded as a probability of the Democratic future.—Boston Traveller

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify.

Fostoria has offered to donate three hundred thousand dollars and twenty acres of land to the Wesleyan College to remove from Delaware to that place.

That tired feeling

Season is here again, and nearly every one feels weak, languid, and exhausted. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It is, in a peculiar sense, the ideal spring medicine. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

John Robinson's circus is traveling on the Ohio river, six steamers and barges being used in transporting the "mammoth aggregation" from town to town.

The steamboat, the reaper, the sewing machine, cars running by night and by day. Houses lighted by gas and heated by steam. And bright electricity is everywhere.

The telegraph's click speaks like lightning, and then the telephone comes to greet it, fleeted, and to put on the finish, the last, but not least, is the famed Little Purgative Pellet.

Last but not least is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellet, because it relieves human suffering, adds to the sum of human comfort, and enables the relieved sufferer to enjoy all the blessings and luxuries of the age we live in.

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MOURNING ACCESSORIES.

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NEW HUNTING COSTUME.

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Boy—Mother, since I have been using Wolff's Acme Blacking my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are just around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in excellent order by its use. I use it about once a month and page about once a week.

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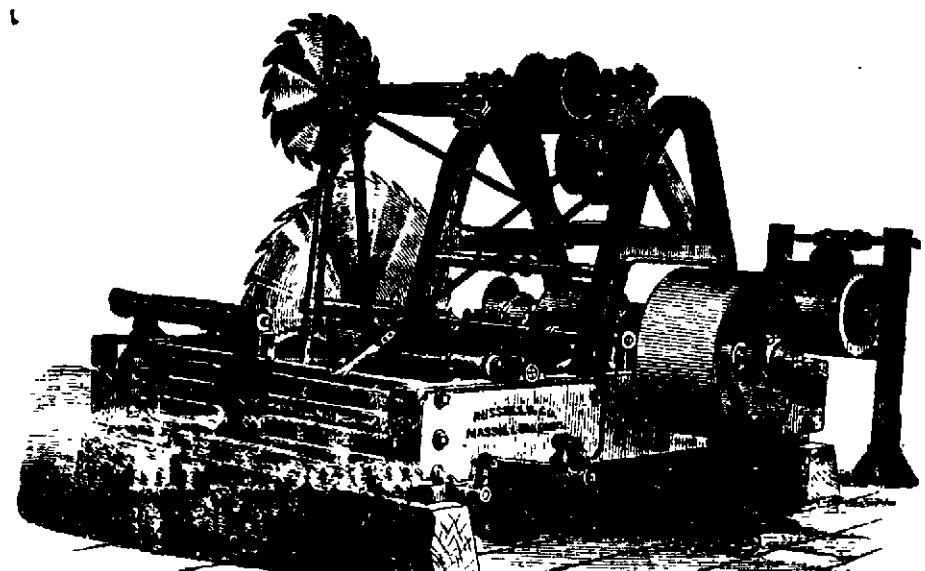
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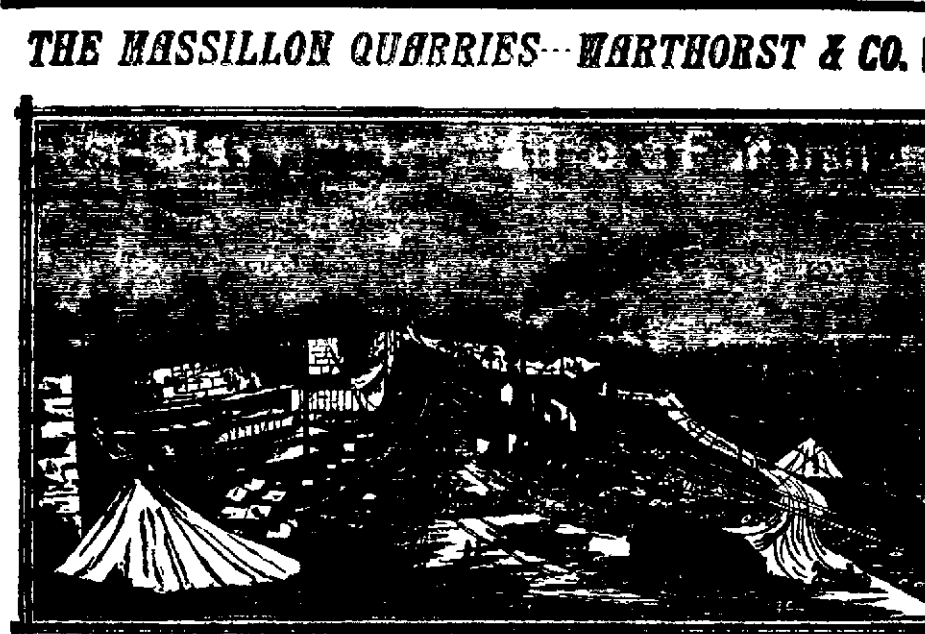
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